

## THE FEMALE OF *HAYMATUS BLASSUS* (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE)<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** The female of *Haymatus blassus* is described based on specimens from northern Georgia. The genus and species were described and known from only three males from South Carolina. The female lancet is illustrated.

The genus and species *Haymatus blassus* Smith, were described from three males from Union, South Carolina (Smith, 1979). The female was unknown until recently when specimens were discovered in collections from northern Georgia. The three males on which the original description is based possessed a unique set of characters which set them apart generically from other allantinate genera. The females described have the same set of characters but, other than sexual characters, differ from the males in coloration.

*Haymatus* is distinguished from other genera of Allantinae by the following combination of characters:

Forewing with anal crossvein oblique, with 4 cubital cells, and with veins M and Rs+M meeting Sc+R at the same point; hindwing with cell M present, cell Rs absent, petiole of anal cell shorter than cell width or sessile, male without peripheral vein; antenna with 3rd segment subequal in length to 4th, segments beyond 3rd gradually decreasing in length, antennal length more than twice head width; both mandibles bidentate; clypeus truncate; malar space less than half diameter of front ocellus; genal carina absent; propleurae acute on meson; tarsal claw with long inner tooth, without basal lobe; and abdomen black, without paired white spots on dorsum (as in *Empria*).

The genus and species is now known from South Carolina and northern Georgia.

### *Haymatus blassus* Smith

**Female.** – Length, 7.0-7.8 mm. Antenna and head black; clypeus, supraclypeal area, sometimes interantennal area and narrow dorsal margin of antennal sockets, and basal 2/3 mandible pale orange; palpi brownish; apical 1/3 mandible reddish brown. Thorax black with dorsum of pronotum and sometimes upper half of propleuron and mesonotum reddish; metascutellum reddish or black; mesonotal lateral lobe blackish laterally and posterior 1/3 of mesoscutellum slightly blackish. Legs black with outer surface of apical half of forefemur and stripe on outer surface of foretibia pale orange. Abdomen black. Wings darkly and uniformly infuscated; veins and stigma black.

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Antennal length about 2.3X head width; first segment longer than broad; second segment about as broad as long. Lower interocular distance 1.5X eye length; postocellar area 1.5X broader than long. Hindbasitarsus .7X length of following tarsal segments combined. Head and body smooth and shining, covered with white pubescence. Lancet as in Fig. 1. Other characters as for genus.

**Male.** – Length, 5.8 mm. Black with only apex of forefemur and outer surface of foretibia brownish to white. Wings darkly, uniformly infuscated. Genitalia illustrated by Smith (1979, figs. 144, 145).

**Specimens examined.** – GEORGIA: Murray Co., Fort Mountain St. Pk., 27-IV-1985, Scott W. Gross, Scott W. Gross Collection 1990 (1 F); Clarke Co., 200 m, 33°54'N, 83°16'W, 22-29 April 1992, J. Pickering, specimen with scanning label "UGCA 048326" (1 F). Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

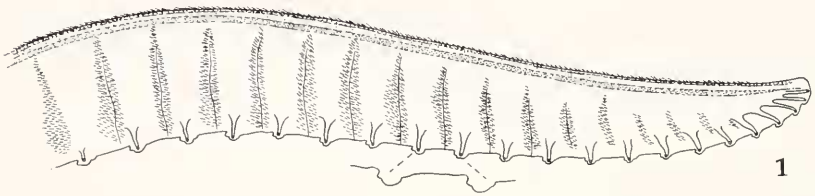


Fig. 1. Lancet of *Haymatus blassus*.

**Discussion.** – The two females differ slightly in coloration as follows: only the supraclypeal area is pale orange or the orange extends to the interantennal area and narrowly on the dorsal margin of the antennal sockets; the propleuron is black or the upper half is reddish and lower half black; and the metascutellum is dark reddish or black.

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#### LITERATURE CITED

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